The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE WEDDING IN WASHINGTON.

Full Particulars of the Ceremony.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The marriage ceremony between Senator (and Ex-Governor) Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase, the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening at half past eight o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Sixth and E streets. Although the contemplated nuptials have been the occasional subject of nowspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite time of the marriage was not announced until within a day or two past. The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to be, in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase between the hours of half past eight and twelve o'clock.

The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and these personal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, were on this occasion non-recipients of cards of invitation. The reputation of ex-Governor Sprague, not alone as executive officer of the State of "Little Rhody" and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world-wide. The part he took in defense of the capital in July 1861, at the first battle of Bull Run, is known to all our readers. At this battle he personally commanded a Rhode Island brigade, and behaved with great gallantry. Subsequent to this he was conspicuous as an officer upon General McClellan's staff during the Peninsula campaign. Besides these personal acts of merit in the field, Senator Sprague has on numerous occasions bequested a large proportion of his immense wealth to the organizing, equipping and supporting of the soldiers from his own State, and by his personal influence and example has up to the present time encouraged a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Miss Kate Chase, the bride of the distinguished senator, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind which alone can be recognized and appreciated by those who are daily thrown in contact with her; and it is in the modest retirement of her own home that these graces sparkle and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Modest and retiring in her manners, yet blending withal a dignity and ease that singles her out to the least observant eye as a woman endowed with a nobility of heart fitting her for any position in life, no matter how exalted.

During the day everything had been properly arranged for the reception of the guests. A roll of matting had been run from the main entrance to the carriage steps. Shortly after dark large crowds of all sexes, ages, and conditions began to assemble around the mansion of Secretary Chase. They were very good natured, as are crowds generally are, and waited patiently for the arrival of the first carriage. About seven-and-a-half o'clock it drove up to the door; the occupants alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another arrived, and then another, and soon a continuous line of carriages ranged along E street, from Seventh street to near Fifth street. As one after the other discharged their inmates, some spicy and good natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much anxiety was manifested for the appearance of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. President Lincoln did not arrive until half-past eight o'clock. He came in his private carriage, without escort and alone.

The carriages were arranged all around the square and completely blockaded the passage-way; but little or no confusion occurred. As we have said before, the marriage took place at half-past eight o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following named ladies and gentlemen, acting as bridesmaids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Governor Sprague; Major H. Baldwin, of General Stahel's staff; Captain Hayes, of Gen. McDowell's staff, and Captain Ives, fleet captain of the Potomac flotilla.

The parties having ranged themselves at the head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in the chaste, beautiful and impressive language of the Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred guests the intensest silence prevailed, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the parents of the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scenes of joyous congratulation incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night before finished.

Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head wore a rich lace veil. But little or no ornamentation was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich black cloth, with the usual addition of a white silk vest. Among the dignitaries of the evening we noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, together with nearly all the members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Stanton, Bates, and others. Of the foreign ministers, there were present Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. The British and French legations were also well represented. The military was represented by Maj.-Gens. Halleck, Augur, McDowell, and other officers of lesser note.

Senators Wilson and Conness, of California, were also noticed during the evening. Hon. Simon Cameron and his two daughters, were alike conspicuous among the hosts of guests assembled on the occasion, together with President Garrett and Wm. Prescott Smith. At 11½ o'clock the dancing (the Lancers) commenced in the dining room. Miss Kate Chase led off with the Hon. R. C. Parsons, ex-consul to Rio Janeiro, as her partner. The young and beautiful daughter of Gen. M'Dowell was singled out among the crowd for her very fine dancing. Among the belles of the evening was the daughter of the Brazilian minister, whose beauty was the cynosure of all eyes.

During the evening the Marine band, which discourses most eloquent music, performed a superb wedding march, especially written for the occasion and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase. The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the evening, was a most sumptuous affair, and the edibles and viands were of the choicest description imaginable. The greatest hilarity prevailed on all sides, and mirth and merriment were the order of the evening. Towards midnight the guests commenced to depart, and the scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the carriages drove up to the sidewalk and rolled off with their occupants, was a varied and animated one.

The marriage of Miss Chase and Senator Sprague last evening passed off with the greatest *eclat*, and nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion. Notwithstanding the high social position and extreme wealth of the twain thus united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the entire affair was destitute of all that vulgarity of snow and glitter which is so frequently the concomitants of such procedures. Everything seemed planned with a view to the comfort of the guests alone, and there was nothing calculated to offend the eye or taste. The long continued life and happiness of the newly married couple is the noblest epithalamium we can sing to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Senator Sprague.

A COMMUNITY that spends $25,000 of a night on a Russian ball, and from $15,000 to $20,000 daily for public amusements, should blush to see such a paragraph as this in the newspapers:

"A case of extreme destitution has just come to light in Jersey City. A family occupying the rear basement of the house No. 174 Morgan street, were found to be in such destitute circumstances that they were unable to procure even a loaf of bread, and the body of an infant that died a week ago, laid in the house for want of means to have it buried!"

Jersey City is not New York, to be sure, but it is within rifle shot of it, and within view of the three hundred or more Christian churches that stretch from Wall street up to the Central Park.

A CHATTANOOGA correspondent, writing on the 3d, says: "A rebel deserter came in yesterday, and reports that our dead are still unburied on the battle-field of Chickamauga. He was one of those appointed to gather up the arms, balls, clothes, and other *debris* of the fight, but was compelled to abandon the work on account of the unbearable stench arising from the decomposing bodies of our fallen brothers and sons. He saw several lying where the wagons hourly passed over them."

From the Army of the Potomac.

General Meade Master of the Situation.

From General Banks' Command.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

Escape of North Carolina and Georgia Unionists.

A special dispatch from Baltimore says: Important news just received there from rebel sources, that a large body of North Carolina and Georgia Unionists, who have had a habitation only on the mountain fastnesses of southwestern North Carolina, have made their escape with their arms and much valuable information into East Tennessee, where they will swell the ranks of Gen. Foster, late Burnside's army. These men formed themselves into an army, and numbered about five thousand men poorly armed and equipped dared to give battle with rebel regulars at Warm Springs, north of Asheville, N. C., and near the Tennessee line. Making their way towards Knoxville, they were attacked on the 29th of October by a portion of the 25th North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Bryson, who was badly whipped and forced to beat a hasty retreat to Asheville. The rebels lost six men killed and thirty wounded in the battle. After the fight the Unionists advanced and took Asheville as a feint, and came near taking Gen. Vance, son of Gov. Vance, and his staff prisoners.

After this the patriot band fell back to the mountains, and a letter from Gov. Vance, dated Madison Co., N. C., Nov. 3d, states that the enemy have withdrawn from Western North Carolina to East Tennessee. They carried off several prominent citizens in chains.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Returned to the Front.

Gen. Meade returned to the front this morning. Trains now pass over the new bridge across the Rappahannock.

Marshalls Appointed.

Ex-Gov.'s Johnston and Pollock have been appointed by Gov. Curtin, Assistant Marshalls for Pennsylvania for the Gettysburg dedication.

Success of Gen. Banks.

Advices are at hand of the comptete success of Banks' expedition, in landing on the Rio Grande. A.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the *World*, dated Washington, Nov. 15th, says:—Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac under date of to-day, sends the following:—There was considerable firing on our extreme left between our cavalry and the rebels. So far as ascertained, it did not amount to much. Our position has not changed for the last three days, but we shall not long remain inactive. It is well ascertained, with the exceptions of detachments of cavalry, that the rebels have moved to their old strong position south of the Rapidan.

The reports about a general engagament being imminent are premature. The rebels could have been accommodated at any time during the past week, but they fled before our advance, leaving their comfortable winter quarters. They do not want to fight north of the Rapidan. Gen. Meade is master of the position north of the Rapidan, and will no doubt give the enemy battle when it will be advantageous to do so.

Fourteen more miles of the Orange and Alexandria railroad have been rebuilt, including the bridge over the Rappahannock, which is five hundred feet span.

A violent thunder storm occurred last night. Seventy prisoners, most of them captured by our cavalry, were sent to the Old Capitol prison to-day.

The 12th Illinois cavalry have re-enlisted as a veteran regiment, and advanced pay and bounties have been given them. The 19th Pennsylvania cavalry also received their appvanced pay and bounties, and have taken the field.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The papers and despatches captured on the blockade runners are very voluminous. Much of the matter is purely personal and considerable of an enigmatical nature. A young naval officer, under date of Calais, France, Sept. 28th, writes that the Florida is still in Brest. Out of ninety men sixty deserted and were discharged in Brest. The Florida's battery is worthless. I hope still to exchange it. We are on the eve of getting far from France. We have smooth bore guns in the broadside; one battery will be two 7-inch rifles, and four 68-pounders in the broadside. Our Navy will come out yet, and though we may not be able to raise the blockade, we will frighten the Yankees considerably. When we have scared the Yankees out of the Pacific we will return to the Atlantic. I have received many letters, official and otherwise, directed to rebels high in authority, concerning the building of vessels, and furnishing ordnance stores, &c. The tone of all, however, is despondent, particularly with regard to the lukewarmness of England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A special to the *World*, dated Washington, Nov. 15th, says: Information has been received which states that a courier was captured near Chattanooga, who was bearer of a dispatch from Gen. Bragg to Gen. Longstreet ordering the latter to evacuate Lookout Mountain. This position is so important that such an order created much surprise here, and many received it as a mere ruse on the part of the enemy. From the fact that the enemy fired several shots from that position on the following evening it is inferred that the order has not been repeated, or that such a movement had ever been really intended.

A Nashville correspondent of the *World*, dating 15th, says: Since the partial occupation of Lookout mountain, by the Union forces under Gen. Hooker, operations at the front have been confined to strengthening the ground gained, and to preparations for further occupation. Active campaigning may be considered over for the present, and the two armies probably occupy time in reconnoitering and flanking.

The great danger of starvation which threatened the army of the Cumberland will trouble it no longer, for both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are now navigable to the seat of war, and all hazard from interruption is at an end.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Herald* has advices from Gen. Banks' expedition up to the afternoon of the 7th. The expedition landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after losing one or two vessels in a norther, but no lives were lost. A boat's crew and several soldiers were drowned while disembarking. The rebels evacuated Fort Brown and set fire to the works there.

Brownsville was also set fire to by rebel cavalry, but the Union men turned out to extinguish it, when the rebel cavalry, joined by secessionists in town, attacked them, and a terrible street fight ensued. The 14th Maine regiment marched on the place. A Maine regiment was the first to land on the Texas shore, and an Iowa regiment was almost immediately after them, their regimental flags being hoisted almost simultaneously.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Herald* has the following from Washington dated the 15th: Trains off the track this side of Warrenton Junction, cause unknown. It is feared that Moseby has had a hand in it. Gen. Meade leaves Washington for the front to-morrow. Lee has not left for Chattanooga. The rebels appear to have no apprehension of our assailing their position, and feel secure against an advance in their present quarters.

NEW YORK, November 16.—A *World's* Washington dispatch states that at a consultation between the President, Stanton, Halleck and Meade, Halleck and Stanton were in favor of the Army of the Potomac going immediately into winter quarters, while the President and General Meade propose to take advantage of the completion of the Rappahannock bridge to endeavor to force a fight on Lee at a point near the Rapidan. The bridge will be finished in a day or two.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Ninety-one counties, including the soldiers' vote, give the Radical ticket 36[illegible] majority.

The steamer Sunny Side, recently burned, was owned at Cincinnati. She was valued at $45,000; insured for $20,000. The cotton was also insured. Total loss about half a million.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Mexican advices state that the commander of the French army in Mexico had taken the field at the head of his forces, and some encounters with the troops of the Republic had taken place. Gen. Comonfort had assumed the position of commander-in-chief of the latter forces.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamer Arago, from Port Royal and Charleston Bar on the evening of the 12th, has arrived. No news.

A HINT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—The ashes or cinders are not to be thrown away, but dampened to a kind of mortar, and again placed on the fire. They burn readily, and by so doing there is the economy of having a hot fire with one tenth of the fuel, besides not being troubled to convey the ashes to a receptacle. We do not know of a stove that cannot make ashes enough to supply itself, only a few nuggets of coal being used. First, make a fire in the usual way, and when it begins to burn freely, place a lump of coal (the best) near the stove door or front of the grate—then heap on the wet ashes, or cinders, and pack them down, the vent below being unobstructed. The process is simple, and a few trials will satisfy the unbelievers. Dust coal may be used in the same way, and we are assured that many cellars have mines of wealth in the refuse of former years. While coal is so scarce and so costly, should not economy prompt a trial of the plan pointed out, which is attended with so little trouble and a sparing of labor?

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AND, DEALER IN

OILS,

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Machinery Oils and Benzine,

35 MARKET STRERT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

se7

THE

LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COAL OIL;

AND REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM!

TRADE MARKS:

"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"

"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."

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ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

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se12

LAMPS.

THE ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

And Dealer in

LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,

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Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

CONFECTIONERY.

P. REYMER,.....J. S. REYMER,.....H. D. REYMER.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

SUGARS, FIRE WORKS. &c.

Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of

Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.

Nos. 120 and 122 WOOD St., abv FIFTH, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HOTELS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

se21

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors,

HARRISBURG, PA.

This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

no63m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET,

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.

LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',

CORNUCOPIA,

No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc2&3m

SIGEL SALOON,

47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.

LUNCH every morning. oc2&3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets,

PITTSBURGH.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street.

se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON,

No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.

HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR,

PROPRIETORS.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no8:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,

(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)

CHARLES MULLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

18 Market street.

The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no3:3m

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 178 Wood street.

WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

LIQUORS.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,

se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

FRED. SCHIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.

se16:1y

JOSEPH ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES, FOREIGN LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS,

East side of the Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING done as usual. se7

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.

LINDSAY & TELFORD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.

se7 PITTSBURGH.

S. H. LUCAS,

Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant,

No. 265 Liberty street,

oc2&3m PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & S

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—PENNY EDITION—issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at SIX CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at ONE CENT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

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☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, 60 cents per 100 copies.

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	3 times Daily. 1 sq	3 times Daily. ½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	2 times a week. ½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	1 time a week. ½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30				
2 times	1 00	60				
3 times	1 25	80				
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1,50	90		
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	$ 1 75	$1 00
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50

	2 times	2 times	1 time	1 time	
	Daily.	a week	a week	a week	W'kly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40	$6 00
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(Changeable once a week.)

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Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times	$2 25
Marriage Notices	5
Funeral Notices, each insertion	50

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

☞ Interesting reading and commercial matter will be found on the first and fourth pages.

A NEW comet was discovered on the 14th of October at Marseilles, by M. Tempel.

THE boys and girls were skating on a mill-pond in Lancaster, N. H., last week.

SIX HUNDRED novels a year are written by women. Their pens rival their tongues.

THE Empress Eugenie is reported to be very fond of Mrs. and Miss Slidell, and at Biarritz admitted them to her intimacy.

ARTEMUS WARD says there is no daily paper published in town, but there is a ladies' sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

THE rebels in St. Domingo have possession of the larger portion of the Island, though the Spaniards claim to have recently obtained two victories. A new Spanish Captain General has been appointed

CONFEDERATE currency has so depreciated that the Richmond people say, "If you go to the market, you have to take your money in the basket and carry your beef in the pocket-book.

THE Cecil *Democrat* says that several farmers in Queen Anne county, Maryland, having lost their slaves, have sent to Germany for a ship load of emigrants. The number of free negroes in the neighborhood is too small to make good the loss in slaves.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND has been ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, on a tour of inspection among the hospitals of our western armies. According to official repoets there are 84,472 beds for patients in the United States general hospitals, and there are at present 40,195 persons under treatment.

VERY CONSIDERATE.—Three of the Russian sailors were found inebriated in the streets of New York and taken to the police station, where a New York Alderman, after keeping them all night, dismissed them, as the report says, "Without a reprimand." This was very thoughtful and considerate on the part of the Alderman, considering that he did not understand a word of Russian, or they a word of English.

THE Boston Medical and Surgical *Journal* contains an interesting account of a recent case of the poisoning of a lady on Third street, South Boston, by green wall paper. The disease was attended by all the usual symptoms of poison. Dr. William E. Rice, who reports the case, says: "On examination, the walls of her room were found to be covered with paper rich in green coloring matter, which I inferred to be Schecle's green. On mixing it with ferrocyanide of potassium, and applying heat to it in a reduction tube, it yielded an arsenical mirror, and in an open tube small crystals with an adamantine lustre."

A DELEGATION from the African Civilization Society, consisting of five colored men from New York, recently obtained an interview with the President, and presented an address defining the objects of the organization they represented, and asking him to appropriate $5,000, or more, to the credit of the Society, with such arrangements that they may draw on the proper department for similar amounts, as the progress of the work shall require. The President promised their communication the consideration it merited. This Society has for its mission the civilization and Christianization of Africa, and the elevation of the colored population of our own country and other lands.

Missouri Senators.

The Missouri Legislature have at length succeeded in electing two United States Senators. This has been one of the most protracted contests we have ever known, running some eighteen months. The Senator elected for six years is B. GRATZ BROWN, really the leader of the radicals in St. Louis, and in fact the entire State. His election is the best evidence of the state of public feeling on the slavery question we have yet seen.

The other Senator, J. B. HENDERSON, is of more moderate views on the slavery question, but fully committed to the support of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. We infer from this election that the friends of emancipation in that State intend to settle their old quarrels at home, and enter upon a firm and decided course to relieve that great State of the incubus of human slavery.

Outsiders have been no little puzzled to explain many of the local controversies between the moderate and radical emancipationists in that State. The fact that the sympathizers with treason have openly taken ground in the late election in favor of the conservative candidates, have caused them to be in bad odor at the North.

We hope, however, that both these advocates of emancipation will settle their difficulties among themselves, and urge on the question of emancipation to an early settlement. Until this question is disposed of no certain calculation can be made on Missouri in any question of National politics. She is to-day more radical on the slavery question than Pennsylvania, if these domestic controversies did not enable a handful of Democratic sympathizers to embarrass her position in many important National questions. The late election is an omen of good for this noble State.

Major White and the State Senate.

Our well posted readers generally know that the next Senate of Pennsylvania stands 17 Union to 16 Democratic. They may not so generally know that one of the Union Senators was a Major of a cavalry regiment and taken prisoner last June at Winchester, and has been for some months in Libby prison. The rebels at Richmond and their allies in Pennsylvania, are said to be acting in concert, and the rebels hope, by holding on to Senator WHITE, to aid their friends at Harrisburg in embarrassing Gov. CURTIN'S Administration. It is certain that all profers of exchange have been refused, and these reasons lead to the conviction that these parties are in correspondence. The rebels have refused to even pass Senator WHITE'S resignation. Unless Speaker PENNY receives this within a few days, in time to order a special election in Armstrong and Indiana counties, the Senate will be a tie when it meets, and until his release or resignation.

If things continue in this condition then we have no doubt Speaker PENNY and all the old organization hold on to their respective posts until displaced by a positive majority. The Senate never dies—of course all the officers once elected must hold on until a positive majority elect somebody else to fill these stations.

This Union organization of the Senate is of course a matter of some local importance to our friends there—but will not enable them to pass any bill. To do that requires a positive majority, a tie vote being the defeat of every measure. We do not believe the Copperhead element can defeat any measures necessary to carry on the war.

The Senate contains two or three Democratic members that would not fancy taking such a responsibility. But during the coming winter there may be a number of party questions arising in the Senate, on all which the Union men may fail of a positive majority for want of Senator WHITE'S vote. We think a fair and honorable course would be to encourage his exchange. The friends of Gov. CURTIN having carried the State after an earnest and active canvass, are entitled to the legitimate fruits of their victory. Let them have the responsibility for good or for evil, of a majority in both Houses.

Strikes Among Laborers.

The epidemic just now raging is strikes in nearly all departments of labor. The mechanic—the artisan in common with the more unskilled laborer, all appear to agree, instead of waiting for the slower process of convincing their employers of the necessity of higher wages to meet the increased expenses of living, to strike in common and declare that they will do nothing until they are paid higher wages. We suppose that it is useless to remonstrate and endeavor to prove that another and more legitimate remedy exists for these evils to which the laboring community are undoubtedly subject. The old fashioned remedy was for the operatives to appeal to their employers and show them that their wages were inadequate, and in case they were not listened to, to go elsewhere. But this fast age requires a speedier remedy. The great number of these strikes prove what is undoubtedly the truth, that the enhanced cost of living cannot be met out of the present wages of most branches of labor.

It is greatly to the credit of the Pittsburgh employees and employers that this mania has not reached this city. In the large number of manufacturing establishments here, it would be a great calamity if these strikes should become as numerous as they appear to be in our Eastern cities. Strikes among laborers, like revolutions in civil government, should never be resorted to till all other means have been exhausted. We have no doubt that revolution as an ultimate right exists when all means of redress have failed to cure certain radical evils in the body politic. In like manner when intelligent and conscientious workmen have exhausted all modes of convincing their employers of the insufficiency of their wages, they may, under certain circumstances, be justifiable in resorting to this social revolutionary right.

Having the right, we believe that in the long run more have been lost by workmen while standing out for their rights than the increase granted them has ever amounted to. We hope that if this mania is likely to break out in this vicinity, that the employers and the employed will first have a full interchange of opinion between themselves. While our mills have active demand for their manufactured products it can neither be the interest of the proprietors or the operatives to get up a fight. Their interests are mutual and not antagonistic, and the worst possible thing that can occur is a collision which causes the manufacturing establishments to be closed. We shall therefore be pleased to learn that the epidemic of New York city has not and we hope will not extend to Pittsburgh.

The Stop Thief Cry.

For nearly a month past the Copperhead organs have been filled with charges of frauds on the ballot-boxes, thereby intimating that Gov. CURTIN'S friends cheated in the late election. One of the points most dwelt upon has been the First Ward of this city. Now, we challenge the gentlemen having these alleged investigations in hand, to go ahead, and we shall give them all the aid in our power. Why not go to the courts for the Legislature, and ask those constituted authorities having jurisdiction to investigate these alleged frauds. We believe that the active men on both sides in that Ward understand fully how it came that GEORGE W. WOODWARD fell behind his ticket there. We do not believe that a single intentionally illegal vote was polled in that Ward. There may have been here and there a vote polled in this county that ought not to have been received; but if so these were accidents, and about equal on both sides. We do not believe that ever an organized effort to defraud the ballot-box existed in this county, and such we suppose to have been the case in all the rural counties of the State. No considerable fraudulant vote has ever been judicially ascertained to have been cast in any county, save a few years since in some districts in Cambria and Philadelphia. In all these cases the perpetrators were Democrats and the fraud was designed to elect the Democratic candidates. We challenge proof of any attempt to stuff the ballot-boxes on our side of the house.

Some most ridiculous statements have been going the rounds of the copperhead journals, to the effect that Gov. CURTIN has stated that there was now 203,000 Pennsylvania soldiers in the army. He never made any such statement, and the number now in active service does not probably exceed the one-third that number. That may be about the number that has gone to the army; but more than half the number have returned home or been lost, killed, &c. We hope, if any of these gentlemen believe the charges they are publishing, that they will take means to have some of these frauds investigated. If ever the truth and the whole truth comes to the light it will be found that nine-tenths of all the fraudulent votes cast in this State have been in favor of the so-called Democratic candidates. The large increase of votes in the strong Democratic districts at the late election shows this now, as usual, to have been the case. Berks, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Northampton, &c., gave ten illegal votes for every one ever cast in Allegheny, Lancaster, &c. So the returns carefully scanned will show.

A BARREL of sorghum syrup, stowed away in Michigan five years ago, is a barrel of sugar now.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Weather—Political Reflections—Religious—Bequest to Girard College—Recruiting—Veterans Proposing to Reenlist—A Large Freight Depot.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1863.

We all awoke in the midst of a rain storm this morning, but by noon the sun made his appearance, and the balance of the day has been extremely pleasant, barring the muddy crossings. The rain was an agreeable surprise to us, and I presume there were not many who did not willingly remain from their accustomed religious services. May you be treated to a good old-fashioned rain storm which shall give the Ohio water enough to float a *Dunderberg!*

Philadelphia has been remarkably quiet for some time past, if I except the usual number of petty brawls and pot-house scrimmages. Even the Councilmen have maintained a degree of decorum which is not in consonance with their general behavior, and about the only thing of interest about the neighborhood of "rotten row" is the "tinder-box Brown" posters which are pasted up against the public buildings along there. I expect my readers will scarcely comprehend what he has to do with this letter, but the fact of it is no genuine Philadelphian can rest with an easy conscience about election time in Delaware without taking a chance at such a "fellow" as Brown. His weakness is office and "them one hundred and ninety dollars." Brown became disgusted with the purity of Philadelphia politicians and settled in little Delaware a few years ago, whence he wishes to go to Congress and represent the copperhead faction of his little State. Gov. Curtin, Ex-Gov. Johnston and others have been down there for some days past, and the people have therefore been told all about "Charley" and "them one hundred dollars." It is safe to say, therefore, that they will leave him at home with his brother "coppers."

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania have recommended Rev. M. A. Folman for admission to Priests', and Mr. C. L. Fisher, for Deacons' Orders. They have also recommended for Priests' Orders the Rev. J. R. Moore, Rev. G. W. Shinn, and Messrs. George W. Pauly and James A. Searight; Messrs. J. B. Hill, Jno. J. Carpenter, Wm. B. Dwyer, and G. B. Keen applied to be recommended as candidates for Orders.

The latest information received here by those most interested in the coal region about Frenchtown, Beaver Meadow, Jeansville and vicinity is indicative that the recent arrival of soldiers there will quell the tempestuous ardor of the "Buckshots" and "Molly Maguires" who attempted to mine coal, resist the draft and murder people all at their pleasure.

Lawrence Todd, living in Illinois, lately deceased, devised his estate to the Girard College. Originally he was a Dane and traded between New York and Philadelphia as master of a packet. In his business life he became acquainted with Stephen Girard and formed the highest estimate of his character and of the benefit which the city derived from the Girard Legacy, and after his death his will was found leaving his property to the President and Directors of the Girard College.

The Board of Trustees met recently and appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. G. W. Febinger, Chairman, Luther Martin, John Test and Richard Vaux. They proceeded to Illinois and after some difficulty succeeded in placing the estate in the course of satisfactory settlement. The first instalment of 88,000 they brought with them to this city. The total amount will reach $25,000.

The slow process of recruiting under the present system will probably lead to a modification by the next Congress, in the matter of paying the bounty to enlisted men, by dividing the bounty into monthly payments during the term of enlistment, which will make the monthly pay of the soldier twenty-five or thirty dollars. This will leave him a fair sum with which to support his family during his absence, and it is believed would tend greatly to stimulate enlistments.

The subject of re-enlisting for three years or during the war, is engaging the earnest attention of the old regiments now with the army of the Potomac, and the most favorable reports continue to be received of the willingness of these veteran soldiers to re-enlist. In the Third Army Corps it has been ascertained that sixteen regiments have agreed to enlist, in consideration of retaining their present organization. Five regiments whose ranks have been greatly reduced by the casualties of war, have agreed to re-enlist and be consolidated as one full regiment. Six other regiments in the same corps are willing to re-enlist as mounted infantry.

Other regimenis in the corps have the subject under consideration and it is expected that a large proportion of them will consent to re-enlist, in order to obtain the liberal bounty paid veteran troops re-entering the service. Some are willing to re-enlist again, if they are allowed a furlough of sixty or ninety days, in which to visit their homes and see their relatives and friends, many of them not having had a furlough during the time they have been in service, in many cases, longer than two years. The subject is being agitated in the other corps of the army, and with about the same results as in the Third Corps. The old Pennsylvania Reserves, or what is left of them, are discussing the matter, and there is little doubt that if they were permitted to return for sixty or ninety days, for the purpose of reorganizing, nearly all of those now remaining would re-enlist. Those who have served two years or more find that their habits have completely changed, that they are unfitted for civil life, and feel better satisfied with the adventurous and exciting life of a soldier, and by far the greater number feel a repugnance to retiring from the service, until they "see the thing through," in the triumph of our glorious cause, and the rebellion thoroughly crushed out.

Since the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the business of the road has been heavy. To accommodate this traffic, a new freight depot is now in process of erection at Sixteenth and Market streets. It will front on Market street and have handsome iron columns along the building, its breadth being 214 feet. The length will be 306 feet, extending back to Filbert street. Two elevations, ninety-five feet high, with skylights at the sides, and between the elevations will be placed in the roof; six tracks will enter the depot from up and down Market street, two single tracks and two double ones. There will be large cellars constructed for the storage of goods, and the receiving and forwarding business of the road will be transacted here. A two-story office at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, will be erected for the clerks, and when completed, the building will be the largest freight depot in the city.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a gloomy picture for those who wear cotton goods. He says:

"One of the most intelligent members of the last House, who has just returned from a tour of observation in Mississippi, represents to the Administration that not 50,000 bales of cotton will be raised in the entire South, and that next year not a single bale will be raised, unless the Government immediately sets to work to save the labor of the slaves, who are threatened with destruction by starvation and exposure. Not less than eighteen hundred thousand field negroes are penned in Georgia and Alabama—driven in from the outer slave States. The loss of this enormous productive machinery is actually a threatened calamity of this winter's campaign."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS VISITORS.—The Washington *Republican* of Saturday evening says; "Yesterday President Lincoln disposed of the crowd of visitors in his ante-rooms by a *coup d'etat*. He threw open the doors of his business chamber and invited them all in at once, and disposed of each with as little ceremony as possible. The approaching session of Congress makes it necessary that he should do this, else his whole time each day would be consumed by individuals who desire 'private interviews' on 'important business,' which generally turns out to be of importance only to themselves, and of not the slightest interest to the President or the country. President Lincoln has commenced writing his annual message, and will necessarily have to limit his hours for receiving visitors until after Congress meets."

MINING.—A friend, writing from San Francisco, says: Mining stocks are the all absorbing subjects of remark here; every man and woman has "feet," which is the word used. It is nothing but gambling; seven-tenths of the companies formed are humbugs. I know a lady teacher who has taken a pupil payable in "feet."

BECKWITH, the owner of the trotting horse "Prince," has been offered and has refused $12,000 for him.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Gettysburg Cemetery Dedication.

President Lincoln Will be There.

Mournful Tone of the Rebel Press.

Our Soldiers in Richmond Prisons.

Starvation Staring them in the Face.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

The President to Attend the Gettysburg Consecration Ceremonies.

On reflection, the President has determined to attend the Gettysburg Consecration ceremonies, by means of a special train direct, so as to compress his absence into the fewest possible hours.

The Marshal-in-Chief requests that the National flag may be everywhere displayed at half mast on that day.

About being Promoted.

Ex-Congressman Casey, of Kentucky, is about to be tendered the military governorship of Mississippi. He has resided at Vicksburg during the latter part of last Summer, and believes that by a proper effort the loyal Government can be restored in that State.

Reported Dismissed from Service.

Second Lieutenants, Wm. White, and Geo. Hellery, of the 29th Penna. Vols., are reported dismissed from the service.

What Richmond Papers Say.

Full files of Richmond journals have a mournful tone for the rebel cause. They anticipate a successful advance of Meade and the retreat of Lee. The *Examiner* says that the air is full of premonitions of Bragg falling back from before Chattanooga. They also fear an advance from the Peninsula and North Carolina, and declare that Averill is marching from Western Virginia to cut the railroad below Lynchburg, Va.

Prisoners Starving in Richmond.

Lieut. Purnell, of a Maryland regiment, writes from Libby prison that utter starvation will be the fate of the prisoners there, unless supplies are sent them from the North. He adds that the rebel officers have delivered all that has been sent thus far.

Ninth Regiment of the Invalid Corps.

The Ninth Invalid Corps regiment has arrived here. A.

Murderer Arrested.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Nov. 16.—About seventy of the buckshots have been arrested and sent to Reading. The murderer of G. K. Smith, has also been arrested and identified.

A New Jersey regiment is now stationed in the district where the disturbances were, and the rioters are being arrested, and forwarded to Reading for trial.

Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A Washington special to the *Post*, dated 16th, says, Gen. Meade has returned to the army. He will be unable to attend the Gettysburg Cemetery celebration, on Thursday. The President, with Messrs. Seward, Blair, Welles and Bates, of the Cabinet, will attend. It is proposed that all public buildings shall hang out the the national flag on that day.

Election in North Canolina.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16, 1863.—It is said that Dr. Leech, Messrs. Turner, Gaither, Christian and Davidson—all Union men of the Holden school—are elected to Congress from North Carolina. The three first are are certainly chosen.

Large Bounties in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The county bounty in this city to volunteers is fixed at $300; State bounty $75, in addition to Government bounty of $302 to new recruits, or $402 to veterans. Thirty thousand men are wanted.

The iron-clad, Dictator, will be launched on Thanksgiving day.

Beecher's Last Speech in England.

Mr. Beecher's last effort in England occupied more than two hours' time. He was occasionally interrupted, but answered all the questions put to him with his accustomed candor and boldness. He concluded with the following peroration:

The fugitive slave law is simply a law which we hold to be an outrage, but inoperative, as having no power beyond the year in which it was passed. It is just as dead now, and has been the last eight or nine years, as the snake's skin that was sloughed ten years ago. It is said we ought to have abolished it. When Congress came together, they passed so many reformatory laws that it was thought seriously they should abolish this; but they said we are charged with coming together for revolutionary purposes and to destroy the local municipal power of the States, and we must not do anything in our national legislation that shall countenance the doctrine that we are revolutionizing State sovereignty. [A gentleman asked how the great religious associations regarded the anti-slavery question.] There are two parties—one is very small and able, called Abolitionists; the other comprises all the rest of the North, and is called Anti-Slavery. The distinction is not one of doctrine, but of method. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips said the North must save itself by disunion. The great body of those who hated slavery said, "We cannot consent to that;" and I was among them from first to last; and that paragraph in the newspapers which says I once said there could be no getting rid of slavery under the Constitution is a total and absolute falsehood. [Cheers.] It was like burning a barn to get rid of the rats. [Great laughter.] We have always said the thing is bad enough, but not so bad but what we can cure it by moral means; and I have said over and over again to Southern slavers, "You shall not go off; we will hold you in the bosom of liberty until you are dead." [Cheers.] Those who thought decisive measures too dangerous are called Anti-Slavery; those who were for immediate disruption were called Abolitionists. But now there is no distinction at all; and Mr. Garrison has said in public that, when he declared the Constitution involved slavery, he never expected to see the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. [Applause.] There is now one overwhelming majority in the North who say: "Since they have taken the sword, let slavery perish by the sword;" and then there is a small party that lives in crevices and cracks where dirt breeds vermin—a small, malignant party—that are called "Peace Democrats," with that Catiline, trice rotten Wood at the head of it, that the *Times* newspaper is accustomed to hold up as the exponent of American peace doctrine, whom I have dandled in the arms and praised by the lips of Christian men, who, if they could know his crimes and vices, and the ineffably Satanic wickedness of the man, would blow him from their parlors as you do Sepoys from the mouths of cannon. [Great cheering.] In replying to subsequent questions, Mr. Beecher said: You must recollect that in all stages it was the opinion of every man who founded the Constitution that slavery was dying, and they did not feel as you and I would have felt, but said, "Ease it up in every way." Slavery was like some brigand brought into an Alpine convent, where he was given a room and a place to prepare to die in decency, and the old brigand did not die, but called in the Confederates, and ruled the very hospital where he was being nursed for a Christian burial. [Cheers.]

The meeting concluded with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Stow, and "Three cheers for the United States and their final prosperity."

A GIRL named Elizabeth Myers, aged about eleven years, was brought before Judge Lafayette Shaw of the Kenton County Court, at Covington, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by her father. The case was one of considerable interest. When the girl was about two years old her father placed her under the charge of the family of a Mr. Ponsack, her mother being too feeble at the time to take care of her. It was stipulated that Mr. Myers was to pay Mr. Ponsack a certain sum for supporting his child; but, after the lapse of about two years, no money was paid, and the girl being very well pleased with Mr. Ponsack's family, he concluded to adopt her. Recently Myers visited his daughter and desired her to accompany him home. Ponsack objected. He and his wife and the girl had become very much attached to one another, and they were very much opposed to giving her up. The girl, too, was equally unwilling to go. The father sued out the writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to get possession of her. In Court, the child declared she would prefer to remain with Mr. Ponsack, notwithstanding the fact that her own father and mother, and brothers and sisters were present, anxious for her to go with them. Judge Shaw, decided, however, that the father had a right to his daughter, and she was accordingly placed in his charge. She parted with Mr. Ponsack with tears in her eyes. The latter was also much affected.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at

No. 142 Penn street,

oc29:1m two doors below Pitt street.

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it free, a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

oc53m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW GYMNASTICS

At Neville Hall.

The classes are open for new members at each time of meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

For Adults, course of 20 lessons		$6 00
" Lads and Misses	do. do.	4 00
" Children	do. do.	3 00

no17:tf

NOTICE TO COAL MEN.

There will be a meeting of COAL MERCHANTS AT THE OFFICE OF A. D. SMITH & BROS., No. 68 WATER STREET,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

no17:Tm&e&Wm

DRY GOODS

FOR WINTER WEAR,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

Cloaks. Cloaking Cloths.

Shawls. Flannels, all colors.

French Merinos. Empress Cloths.

Reps, a full assortment.

Figured and Plain Poplins.

Bright Figured Merinos.

Mourning Goods.

A full assortment.

North-east corner Fourth

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1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST,

SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after November 16th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Express.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	1:45 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
do Allegheny at	1:55 a. m.	1:55 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	5:40 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Crestline	10:39 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne		
do Chicago	10:50 p. m.	11:00 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express
Leaves Crestline at	8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati	3:50 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
do Indianapolis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m
do St. Louis	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via, Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	7:00 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
do Allegheny at	7:10 a. m.	2:25 p. m.
do N. Brighton at	8:36 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
do Alliance at	11:10 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
do Crestline at	6:30 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.

Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p. m., and 6:40 p. m.

Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:25 p. m. and 7:35 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Leave New Brighton at 5:30 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Arrive at Allegheny at 7:20 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 2:35 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSB'G.

Chicago Express	2:20 a. m.
Chicago Express	3:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail	7:00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR NEW CASTLE, MERCER AND OIL CITY.

	Mail Train,	Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	7:00 a. m.	
do Allegheny at		4:30 p. m.
Arrive at N. Castle	10:40 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
EASTWARD.		
Leave New Castle	6:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arrive Pittsburgh		8:05 p. m.
do Allegheny	10:00 a. m.	

Trains run by Columbus time, which is 12 minutes slower than Pittsburgh time.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, and A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny.

JOHN B. JERVIS, General Sup't,
H. R. PAYSON, Gen. Pass'r. Ag't.

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:3m

BARGAINS:

Bargains;

Bargains;

Bargains;

IN

DRY GOODS,

AT

E. R. GARDNER & CO.'S,

92

MARKET STREET,

THIS WEEK.

no16

Iron City College.

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Professor A. Cowley, the best penman or the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by

oc10 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; for sale by

oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON

FOR SALE.—TWO BLAST FURNACE ENGINES, STEAM CYLINDERS, 18 inches diameter, by four feet stroke. Blowing tubs three feet eight inches diameter, by five feet stroke—all in good order, having been used but a short time. Made by Knapp & Wade, Pittsburgh. Apply immediately to

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

no16:2w Johnstown, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of JOSEPH SCHMIDT, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, will please to call, without delay, at the office of the undersigned, No. 400 PENN street, and make payment; and those having just claims against said estate may hand in the same, well authenticated, for adjustment

JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT,
BENJAMIN SCHMIDT,
Exrs. of Jos. Schmidt, dec'd.

no13:taw-6wf

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.—In accordance with a Circular from the War Department, of the Gowsel Medical General's office, Washington, D. C., a bounty and premium of three hundred and two dollars is offered to each recruit. And for those who have been in the U. S. service not less than nine months $402 $75 of which will be paid on being mustered into the service.

Those who wish to benefit by this chance, il do well by calling at No. 76 FIFTH street, third story.

L. B. RICHARD,
1st Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.

no7:1m-e-o-d

EDWARD FOERSTER.....CHAS. F. SCHWARZ.

NEW STORE,

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

No. 161 Smithfield st., between Sixth and 7th,

Would most respectfully call the attention of the public in general to their extensive assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FANCY GOODS and TOYS. no13:ly-e-o-d

FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Broad Top Mountain House,

Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Penna.

This celebrated Hotel, situated on the top of Broad Top Mountain, one of the finest locations in the State for pure air, grand mountain scenery and fine water, is offered for sale at a great bargain, or to rent to an enterprising tenant.

The house is crowded every season, and presents an opportunity of making money in the hands of a business man, seldom to be met with. It is furnished throughout with elegant furniture from Philadelphia. It is a very substantial stone building, three stories, and basement 44 by 64 feet, with kitchen 17 by 27 feet; ice house, carriage house, stables and other out buildings; a pleasure garden, and ample ground for vegetable gardens; there are also meadows and cultivated fields. The large coal trade of the neighborhood, and the very salubrious atmosphere of Broad Top City, will ever fill the house with visitors during the summer months. For terms, &c. apply to HENRY D. MOORE,

President of the Broad Top Improvement Company, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

oc22:taw-f-6-w

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BROOMS,

BROOM BRUSH AND BROOM FINDINGS, TIN PLATED WIRE, TWINE, &c.

Factory: No. 120 Third street,

(Rear St. Charles Hotel,)

PITTTBURGH, PA.

☞ Highest price paid for BROOM CORN.

oc30:3m-e-o-d

CORKS!

GLASS & ARMSTRONG.

No. 122 Third street.

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CORKS,

of every description.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

oc23:1y-eW&S

THE FAIRY SEWING MACHINE,

For Mrs. Chas. S. Stratton, (Mrs. General Tom Thumb,)

MANUFACTURED BY

**WHEELER & W

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

False Pretences.—John Anderson, charged on oath of Jacob Frey with obtaining goods under false protences, was committed to jail yesterday, for trial, by Alderman Neillie, of Allegheny city.

Personal.—W. E. Stevenson, Esq., formerly a resident of this city, and an ex-member of our Legislature, but now a resident of the new State of West Virginia, is in the city on a visit to his early friends.

Pocket Picked.—Conductor Young, of the Northern Central Railroad, had his pocket picked, on Saturday, at the depot, in Harrisburg. We have not learned the amount of money stolen.

Narrow Escape.—A workman employed in the whipyard, in West Pittsburgh, was caught in the machinery yesterday, and but for the prompt assistance of the engineer would undoubtedly have been killed. As it was his clothes were torn completely from his person.

Lecture Committee.—The President of the Mercantile Library Association, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., has appointed the following persons to compose the lecture Committee for the year ending April 1, 1864:—Wm. H. Kincaid, Dr. Geo. W. Weyman, Samuel A. Long, Thomas Bakewell, Jr., Wm. W. Ward, Henry M. Atwood.

Railroad Improvement.—The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is about to erect a number of buildings at Carlisle. It is the intention to put another passenger train on the road, to run between Carlisle and Harrisburg, for the purpose of connecting with the early trains for the east, and the evening trains for the west.

Sumptuous Dinner.—The Citizens' Bank, on the occasion of its charter election for Directors on Monday afternoon, gave its stockholders a sumptuous dinner. This Bank is in a most flourishing condition, its busiuess is managed with ability, and we are pleased to learn that its dividends are quite satisfactory to the parties interested.

Released.—John W. Craft, commission merchant, who was convicted during the present term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of embezzlement, in having appropriated to his own use certain money received by him from the sale of produce consigned to him as a commission merchant, was discharged on Saturday, he having paid the consignors the amount so appropriated and the costs of prosecution.

German Reformed Synod.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States will commence its sessions on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in Grace Church, corner of Grant and Webster streets. The opening sermon on Wednesday evening will be preached by the Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa. The Synod will continue its sessions for a week, and services may be expected every evening.

Discharged from the Refuge.—Timothy Gallagher, on Saturday, made application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, ordering Elisha Swinney to bring into court Mary Gallagher, aged fourteen, daughter of the applicant. The argument of the motion for a writ came up before Judges Sterrett and Stowe on Saturday, when the girl was discharged on the grounds of the commitment being defective, and that the parents were able to support her, and of sufficient good character to have the custody of her.

Recommended for Orders.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Pennsylvania Episcopal Church, have recommended Rev. H. A. Folman for admission to Priest's, and Mr. C. L. Fisher for Deacon's orders. They have also recommended, as candidates for Priests' orders, the Rev. J. R. Moore, Rev. Geo. W. Shinn, and Messrs. Geo. W. Paul and James A. Seawright. Messrs. J. B. Hill, John J. Carpenter, Wm. D. Dwyer and G. B. Keen applied to be recommended as candidates for orders.

Another Brutal Outrage.—Last night, about seven o'clock, as a man by the name of Lee, who resides in Birmingham above the new bridge, was on his way home, just before he reached the Pittsburgh end of the Monongahela wire bridge, was struck under the eye with a heavy missile, which knocked him senseless. He was carried to a house and leeched, but afterwards taken to Dr. McCook's office in a very weak condition, caused by loss of blood from the leeching. Dr. McCook, failing to stop the effusion of blood by the use of caustic, sewed up the wounds, and the man was taken to the Mayor's office, where he was kept all night. We visited him last night, and found him in a deplorable condition, with one eye completely closed, and suffering immensely. He could give no account of how the assault was made, who it was made it, or for what purpose.

Bishop Potter.

This loyal and distinguished prelate preached on Sabbath evening, in Trinity church, Sixth street, to a very large concourse of people. There w re a great many strange faces in this time-honored house of public worship, attracted thither by the fame of this accomplished divine, whose patriotic and timely utterances in behalf of the Union, and his bold testimony against human slavery, have found a response in every loyal American heart. The preliminary services were conducted by Revs. Preston, Scrwope, Slatterly and Meyer, and the performance of the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal church seldom interested us so much. This grand old church, however, never appeared so solemn and impressive on any former occasion. After the lesson, prayers, hymns, &c., the venerable and greatly beloved divine, delivered a chaste and most evangelic sermon, from the words, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed on us that we should be called the Sons of God. And it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he doth appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is." He spoke entirely without notes in a most charming and interesting manner for upwards of half an hour. His elocution is easy, his style earnest and vigorous, and his ministrations in this locality most acceptable.

Homicide in Scott Township.

Coroner McClung was called upon on Monday morning early, to hold an inquest on the body of a man, named John Kenney, who died on Sunday, at a house near Mansfield, from injuries received in a quarrel with one John Keyton. It appears that deceased was a deserter from the Corcoran Battery, Capt. Nevin, and had a wife and family residing in Temperanceville. Being a deserter, he kept away from his family as much as possible in order to avoid arrest. On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a number of men congregated at the boarding house of John Keyton, and a half gallon of whisky was procured, when the party became more or less intoxicated. Kenney made the boast that he was the best man in the house, and dared any one to fight him. Keyton took him up, and the two adjourned some distance from the house. Previous to commencing the fight, Keyton went into the adjoining house, and stripped himself for the fight, Kenney was very much intoxicated, while Keyton was only slightly so. When the two set-to, Keyton struck Kenney on the forehead, knocking him to the ground, and when down Keyton gave him two heavy kicks in the stomach. The bystanders then interfered and took Keyton away. Kenney was conveyed inside the house, when it was discovred that his stomach had been ruptured by the kicks to the extent of some three inches. He lingered until Sunday, about 11 o'clock, when he died. Deceased was about forty years of age, and when not intoxicated was said to have been a powerful man. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that deceased came to his death from a kick or kicks administered by John Keyton.

The Pennsylvania Road and the Oil Region.

A late number of the *Railroad and Mining Register* has the following article, relative to the Pennsylvania Railroad route to the oil region:—"We look with earnest interest to the oil region for such developments as shall indicate the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company into the oil region, whether from their own main road via the West Pennsylvania Railroad to Freeport and thence up the Allegheny river valley into the oil region, or from Philadelphia and Erie leased Branch down the Allegheny river valley into the oil region; for the whole of the Pennsylvania oil region is between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's leased road to Erie City and their own main road to Pittsburgh. We take for granted that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which outstretches its policy and its influence across Pennsylvania to compete with other Atlantic trunk routes for the trade of the West, will unquestionably offset the efforts of that particular one of the Atlantic trunk interests which has carried the wide gauge into the oil region by two routes.

"A narrow-gauge extension into the oil region, whether northward from Freeport or southward from Garland or Irwine, would assure well owners of unbroken communication over routes of uniform gauge to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Well oil is a Pennsylvania product; and the great Pennsylvania carrier is under obligations, to its own reputation, to secure a route to be operated under its own auspices, from one or the other of its own lines, to the wells. The carrying trade of the oil region is too big a stake to be yielded up to the wide gauge interest, or to be divided among one or two lateral roads. So much has been said of the oil region, and so much is known of particular operations therein, and their reputed profits, that the Pennsylvania public await with patience and confidence the extension of the narrow gauge to the wells."

The Gymanstic Exhibition.

The Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association gives an exhibition to-night; and those who ought to know say it will surpass any previous one. Our citizens should not forget that gymnastics are not only an innocent, but a healthy and beneficial amusement. Instead of corrupting the morals they often tend to preserve them by occupying the leisure hours of young men who would otherwise seek to kill time in the many various and vicious places of resort in every city. Parents are not doing their whole duty without giving their children a physical as well as a moral and intellectual education. Who would not rather be himself, or see his children supple, quick-eyed, enduring and active, than clumsy and awkward if strong, or ungainly and footless if delicate; with joints too stiff to raise the foot to the stirrup in mounting a horse, or when mounted to ride with ease and security, if either strong or feeble, or undergo any kind of physical exertion without becoming winded and exhausted at what would scarcely be an effort to a gymnast.

Pitsburghers cannot complain of want of facilities for improving the corporeal part of their existence; for we have a good institution in the city, expressly designed for the purpose. The Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association—in which the cost of membership for a year is so trifling to what might better be thrown away by so many in an afternoon's or evening's amusement, that it seems strange considering the population of the city, the list of membership is not ten or twenty times as large as it is. Their exhibitions have always been well attended by our most respectable citizens, in fact crowded to inconvenience, but it must be repeated that if people were really aware of the benefits of a proper physical culture, the membership of the Association would be ten fold larger. The cost of membership the first year is five dollars, and four dollars per annum afterwards—about one half less than in other cities East or West.

Legal Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Before Judges Lowrie, Strong, Thompson and Read:

MONDAY, Nov. 16th, 1863.

The following opinions were delivered by Lowrie, C. J:—

Mitchel vs. Wolf: Allegheny C. P. Affirmed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Duquesne Borough. Affirmed.

Dean and wife vs. Negley. Affirmed.

John Henderson's insolvency, Reversed, &c.

Irwin vs. Schultz; Adams county. Affirmed.

Richards vs. Richards' executors, and Richards' executors vs. Richards; Clinton county. Affirmed. Dissenting opinion filed by Read, J.

Abrams et al. vs. Crawford et ux: Clarion. Non pros.

Grover vs. Unity; Mercer. Non pros.

Mortimer vs. Kamrer; Venango. Non pros.

Robinson vs. Madden; Mercer. Non pros.

Whitmore vs. Fullmer; Venango. Continued.

Herrigh vs. Kramer; Jefferson county. Argued by Barclay for prosecutor in error; Gordon contra. Thereupon execution set aside, and a procendo awarded. Per curiam.

Stevens' administrators' appeal; Jefferson county. Argued by Barclay for appellant. Jenks contra, and thereupon appeal quashed.

Davis et al. vs. Davis; Lawrence county. Argued by M'Griffin for plaintiff in error; Taylor contra.

Marshall vs. Book et al. Lawrence county. Argued by M'Griffin for plaintiff in error; Taylor contra.

Reiter vs. Mawl et ux. Jefferson county. Argued by M. P. Jenks for plaintiff in error; Barclay contra.

TRIAL OF BERNARD LAUTH FOR MURDER.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, the case of Commonwealth against Bernard Lauth, indicted for the murder of Henry Kunzler was taken up. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—On the 17th of November, 1860, three years ago, Lauth was in the grocery of a Mr. Grieson, in East Birmingham, when Kunzler entered. The got into a slight altercation, during which, it is alleged, Kunzler run the prongs of a large fork into Lauth, when Lauth in return, knocked him down with a poker. The parties were separated, and Kunzler left the premises. On his return homewards, Lauth was again attacked by Kunzler, when the accused drew a pistol and shot Kunzler, death resulting in a very short time afterwards. After the shooting, Lauth disappeared, and eventually turned up in England, where his family now reside. Some three months since, Lauth returned to Birmingham, and information of the fact reaching the Mayor, the police of this city were detailed to arrest him, which they did.

The case was called up shortly after ten o'clock when the prisoner was brought in from prison and arraigned. The work of empanelling a jury was then commenced, and at adjournment at noon, nine jurors had been obtained.

Lauth is defended by Thos. M. Marshall, M. Schwarzwelder and Jas. Sutherland, Esqs., and District Attorney Kirkpatrick, Jno. H. Hampton and W. C. Moreland represent the Commonwealth.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the opening of Court the empanneling of the jury was continued, and by three o'clock the jury was completed. The following are the names of the jurors:

Jas. H. Robb, G. M. Morrison, Robert Hilands, Chas. Housebeck, Louis Morganstern, Josiah Baker, Jno. Fitzsimmons, Frederick Ley, David Aughinbaugh, Henry Rea, Edward Clark, Wm. Paris.

The indictment was then read to the jury, Bernard Lauth, the prisoner, being in the box. At the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the prisoner took his seat at the table with his counse. Mr. Moreland opened the prosecution by addressing the jury, giving them a synopsis of the circumstances of the murder, and what the prosecution expected to prove.

Dr. Walter, sworn.—Am a practicing physician and surgeon in this city; was waited upon John Kunzler in his last illness, in East Birmingham; was first called to see him on Sunday evening, November 18, 1860; found him in a dying condition; was cold, pulseless, free from pain, yet conscious, and died a few hours after I left him; found four wounds on him, two through the left arm, one in the chest, and one in the upper part of the abdomen; they were small holes made by a bullet; was not with him when he died; he was dying when I was called; made a post mortem examination next day—Monday afternoon, Nov. 19, and found four small bullet marks on the left side of the body, two on the middle of the left fore arm, made by a bullet passing in and out again, traversing the muscular part of the arm, without injury to the bones; one on the left side of the chest, a little distance below the left nipple; the last one on the left side of the abdomen, which was greatly enlarged; the bullets which struck the chest and abdomen had struck the respective cavities; the opening of the chest failed to show signs of violence to the organs which they contained, with the exception of congestion of the lungs, and adhesion of the left lung to the bowels of the chest, the effect of former disease; not finding the organs of the chest injured, I did not follow the ball; the fatal ball entered the left side below the pulse ribs, somewhat posteriorly towards the middle line drawn from a line from the pit of the stomach to the spine; the ball passed through the center of the left kidney, close to the large blood vessel, making an opening in the kidney large enough to admit of the point of my finger; the ball then struck the body of the first lumbar vertebrae, and glancing off, lodged in the cancellous substance of the spine, about three inches from where it had entered the kidney; found between three and four quarts of blood and bloody serum in the abdominal cavity; this blood had been poured out into the cavity of the abdomen by the large blood vessels of the kidney, which had been penetrated; the organs were found in a state of inflamation and congestion; the distance from where the ball entered to where it lodged was nearly a foot; I found the ball; it was a small Minnie ball; I have mislaid it; the ball entered downwards and inwards; I cannot tell what Kunzler's position was at the time of the shooting; he might have leaned on the wound either lying down or standing up; my impression is that he was standing with his side towards the fatal ball; Kunzler might have been shot while facing his antagonist, by either party turning a little one way or the other; the wound was necessarily fatal from the bleeding, and subsequent inflamation.

Coroner Bostwick, sworn.—Was coroner of the county in 1860, and in my official capacity held an inquest on John Kunzler, in Birmingham; I think it was in November, 1860; the body was lying at the house of one of his relatives; believe it was his brother's house.

Peter Kunzler, sworn.—Am a brother of John Kunzler; he died on the 18th of November, 1860, at Kelley's, in Lower St. Clair, in East Birmingham; John was twenty-two years and seven months old; he was a single man.

H. A. Lecigne, sworn.—Have been in the army prior to this trial; know Bernard Lauth; knew John Kunzler in his life time; recollect the night on which Kunzler was killed; saw Lauth that evening; can't say what time in the evening it was, but it was after supper, on Fifth street, Pittsburgh; it was the 17th of November, 1860; father had sent me to town for some oysters; coming up Fifth street I met Lauth; (I live in Brownstown;) met him at the tavern next door to the theatre, named Symposium; met him at the door; he said good evening; I said the same to him; he asked me to take a drink; I refused at first; he asked me a second time, and I told him I would; had a conversation with Lauth before drinking; he asked me if I was going home; I said I was; I told him he had not better come over to Brownstown; told him Kunzler was at father's house when I left, and if he came over it would create a fight, as Kunzler was looking for him; he said he was coming over, and he had a dog that would bite him if he came around him; he showed me a pistol; took the pistol from his inside pocket; he held the pistol in his own hand, and showed it to me, and said he was ready for him; I then went to Diamond alley with Lauth; he had a conversation with him there; he asked me to take a glass of beer with him at Sophy's; I drank beer and so did he; he asked me to take another; I told him no, and that he had better not drink another; he asked me again, and I drank; I told him I must go home, that my father was waiting for me; bid him good night, and started home; as I was starting over he said, "you can bet your dollar I will be over there to-night"; when he told me he was coming over I told him not to come; he said nothing, as I remember; I went over home. I saw L. that night again coming in my father's door after he had shot Kunzler; cannot say positively whether the shooting took place before it was at Lippert's corner; he came in my father's house, and said, "I have shot him, and I am as cool as a cucumber;" he walked through the bar room, and went to a room where my mother was, and commenced working with the pistol; cannot say what he was doing with the pistol, whether loading or unloading it; my mother told him not to fool with that pistol in there; don't know what answer he made; can't say whether he left the house then; I saw him afterwards where Kunzler was lying; he came into our house after that; he said that if it had been the pistol that tickled his ribs, he (K) would not be groaning now; he asked the men in the house to take a drink; I believe they drank; can't say whether he drank or not. he then said he was going home; he bid them good evening, and went out; did not see him again that evening; saw him next in prison; in the house he appeared to me to be very excited; can't say how long it was between the time he left the house the first time and the time he returned; he had time enough to go to Birmingham and back which I believe he did; this all transpired after supper, on the night of November 17th, 1860; am still in the army; am home on furlough.

Cross Examined.—Am eighteen years old; this occurred three years ago; met Lauth after supper in Pittsburgh, in front of the Symposium; did not first address him, and tell him he had better not come to Brownstown that night; it was brought out by him speaking to me first; I told him Kunzler was looking for him, and that he had better not go over to Brownstown; did not tell him that Kunzler was looking for him to kill him, or had threatened to kill him; had seen Kunzler that afternoon in Brownstown; can't say how often I had seen Kunzler in the afternoon; had seen him at Grierson's corner and at father's; had not heard Kunzler say he would kill Lauth; can't say who were present when I saw Kunzler—my father was, for one; can't say whether my mother was or not; can't say whether any other persons were present or not; saw him in the afternoon; was after supper that I saw Kunzler at my father's; it was before I saw Lauth; generally take supper at six o'clock; was after dark that I saw Kunzler; after that I saw Lauth; saw no one that I recollect but my father in the bar-room; Kunzler was not inquiring for Lauth then; he had inquired for him before that; can't say how long; Kunzler remained at my father's; I kept him there when I came to town; can't say how long he was there before I left; I just walked through the bar-room; do not know whether any one came in with Kunzler or not; do not know whether he had a dog or not; did not see him talking with any one; never heard Kunzler threaten to kill Lauth at any time; do not recollect of any one being with Lauth when I met him on Fifth street; it is too long to recollect; but to the best of my knowledge, he was alone; did not go into Symposium; the conversation took place outside of the Symposium, and outside Sophy's; was not in Symposium, but was in at Sophy's; he showed me the pistol in front of the Symposium; took two drinks with him at Sophy's; did not take the drink at the Symposium, but when I was asked the second time as stated, we went to Sophy's; do not remember seeing Lauth with Jno. Bryan; know Jno. Bryan; can't say positive whether Bryan was with Lauth or not; think Lauth was alone, to the best of my knowledge; know Samuel Bryan; cannot say whether Samuel was with Lauth or not; can't say whether the Bryans were present when Lauth said he had a bull dog, &c., or not; did not see the Bryans there at all to my knowledge; did not say in the presence of the Bryans, to Lauth, that he had better not come to Brownstown that night, that Kunzler was looking for him to kill him; I said to Lauth he had better not come to Brownstown, that Kunzler was looking for him; did not say that Kunzler was looking for him to kill him; did not use the word kill, or any word to that effect; Lauth did not say that he would not molest Kunzler unless Kunzler molested him, as I remember; can't say where Lauth lived, or boarded; don't know where Kunzler lived at that time; do not remember that Lauth said he was ready to defend himself against any attack of Kunzler; I said he was ready for him; know Mark Burk and Wm. Trimbour; do not recollect that they were present at Sophy's when we went in to take a drink; I was at Sophy's about five minutes; do not recollect of any one accompanying us to Sophy's; think we were alone; we remained there at least five minutes, if not longer; stood a short distance from the bar at the time of the conversation; I had drank my beer; at Sophy's, when I told him not to come over, I did not say that Kunzler was looking after him to kill him; did not tell Lauth that Kunzler had a knife; did not inform Mrs. Dashbach in Brownstown, shortly after the arrest of Lauth, that I told Lauth that Kunzler was after him with a knife to kill him; I said that Kunzler was looking for him; did not put the word kill in the conversation; can't say what time in the evening it was when Lauth came to our door after Kunzler was shot; saw Kunzler in Brownstown after I had got the oysters; saw Kunzler at father's barwindow talking; couldn't say how long he was in my father's bar-room; could make no estimate how long he was there; just saw him there; handed the oysters to my father or mother, and went back into the yard; ate my meal at different hours—sometimes early and sometimes late; it was pretty late when I went to bed on this occasion; don't recollect whether my father's house was closed up or not on that night; heard the explosion of a pistol that night; I was in the hall in my father's house; recollect the date because it was in this month, and when I came home Peter Kunzler told me it was the 17th of November; saw Mr. Kunzler first at his brother's house on Tuesday or Wednesday of last week, when I came home; arrived about dinner time; did not meet Mr. Kunzler or any of his friends at the depot; when I arrived went down to Mr. Vierheller's; saw Mr. Kunzler that day in Birmingham, at his brother's tavern; had some letters to leave at Birmingham, and after I got through delivering them I thought I would call and see Mr. Kunzler; had no conversation with him relative to the murder; he asked me how I got through, if I found the connections, etc. Had no conversation with Kunzler about the murder; I just asked him the date of it; could not say whether I was with Kunzler that night; I have not been on a spree with Mr. Kunzler since I came home; I was on a little bender one day, but Mr. Kunzler was not with me.

Examination in chief resumed.—In the conversation with Mrs. Dresbach she asked me if I had been over to town with Benny, and I told her I had; that I told Lauth not to come over, as Kunzler was looking for him; to the best of my knowledge, we were alone in front of the "Symposium" and at "Sophy's." The pistol he showed me, I believe, was one that worked with a cylinder—a revolver; don't think it was a very large one.

Court ajourned till nine o'clock this morning.

Pittsburgh Female College.

This decidedly popular collegiate institution will close the present term on the 3d of next month. The attendance at the present time is about two hundred and seventy students, which is as large a number as attends any of the old and famed colleges of the East. The present term has been a most successful one, and we are pleased to learn that the prospects for the next session, which will commence December 9th, are most encouraging. The improvements and addition recently commenced by the Trustees of the College are all completed, with the exception of the Chapel extension, which, it is expected, will be finished by the commencement of the next term.

The faculty of the College now numbers twenty able and experienced teachers, an additional teacher having just been elected. This large array of talented Professors is evidence sufficient of the determination of the Trustees to make the Pittsburg Female College second to no similar institution, east or west. Its worthy and learned Principal, Rev. I. C. Pershing, gives all his talent and exerts every energy to further the interests of the College and all connected with it. Every one in connection with the house has labored incessantly for its success, and the increased number of pupils at every succeeding term has proved that his efforts have not been in vain. We cannot particularize any where all of the Faculty, and we will briefly say that they, each and every one, were elected to their several Professorships for their well-known excellence in the branches they respectively teach.

The College building is one of the largest and best adapted for the purpose in the country, and is situated on a quiet, peaceful and healthful neighborhood. All the conveniences and accommodations necessary are provided, and every thing that will conduce to the comfort of the young ladies under its hospitable roof. We would advise those having daughters to educate to send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, for a catalogue, which contains all the requisite information relative to course of study, &c.

Public Amusements.

Vestvali To-night.—The anticipated appearance of this great actress and singer this evening, at the Pittsburgh Theatre, is creating an excitement in the musical and dramatic circles of our city. The novelty of the performance will be the appearance upon our stage in English drama of an artist who has up to a very short time been one of the most brilliant ornaments of the Italian opera. It was not the loss of her voice that induced the change that forced her upon the English stage, for her organ to-day is probably purer and richer than ever, and we shall have ample opportunity to judge of it to-night; for GAMEA should properly be called an opera rather than a musical drama, for in addition to the beautiful choruses and incidental music with which the piece abounds, Vestvali sings "The Mystic Chant," "A Lullaby," "The Mother's Prayer," "The Gipsy Song," and a rondo "Silvia is Mine Again," all of which are new and composed expressly for the piece by Robert Stoepel. The drama is divided into a prologue and four acts, and was written expressly for M'lle Vestvali by Matilda Heron.

Mad. Vestvali was induced to appear upon the English stage by her present manager, Mr. H. D. Palmer, who has engaged her for two years, guaranteeing her for her share of the profits $20,000 per annum. That the enterprise will be eminently successful there can be no doubt, as it combines all the attractions of an opera and a drama. Below we give the opinion of the New York *Herald* upon her appearance in that city:

"Vestvali made her debut upon the English stage at Niblo's Garden last evening, before a tremendous and most enthusiastic audience.

Vestvali played superbly. The bizarre character of insane revenge-seeking for her child and for revenge suited her admirably. Her tone, manner, dress and actions were in strict accordance with her conception of the part, and, like herself, large, bold, dashing and vigorous. Those persons who went to see what is now called "the broken English drama," were decidedly disappointed. Vestvali speaks English better than half of the other actors on the stage, and her slight accent only gave piquancy to her delivery. At times she displayed enough of the *vis comica* to indicate how capitally she could act a humorous comedy role. In a word, if Vestvali has a fault, it is in the luxuriance of her power and action. There is enough stuff in her to make half a dozen ordinary actresses; and we will briefly say that they, each and every one, were elected to their several Professorships for their well-known excellence in the branches they respectively teach.

Vestvali's Photograph.—Beautiful *cartes de visite* of the celebrated actress Vestvali can be procured at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office. Pittock is always ahead in the photograph line, having such arrangements East as enables him to secure early copies of the photographs of distinguished personages.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the "EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO.," Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
sel9:tf JAMES DAIN & CO.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [oct10] MILLER & RICKETSON

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, all "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for saleby [oct] MILLER & RICKETSON.

NE, RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For additional commercial news see fourth page.

Money in New York yesterday was in brisk demand, without decided change. Sterling nominal, 161½@162. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 46¾, advancing to 47¾, and closing quiet at 47¾@47½. Government stocks firm, with a fair demand.

New York Stock Market.

U S 6's 81, cp	110¼	Reading	122½
U S 7-30s	106¾	M C	128½
Chi & R I	104¾	M S	81
M & P	69¾	Ill Central scrip	117¾
P Ft W & C	88¾	C & N W	45
C & T	115½	A & T H	62
G & C	107	Erie pref	102¾
Cleve & Pitts	104¾	N Y Central	134½
Hudson	125¼	Quicksilver Com.	63½
Harlem	94		

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Bank statement—decrease in loans, $11,392,311. Increase of specie, $393,768. Decrease of circulation $4,403. Decrease in deposits, $7,728,695.

The annual election of Directors for the various Banks of the city took place on Monday. Below will be found the result of the elections. There was no opposition at any of the Banks:—

Bank of Pittsburgh.—John Graham, Thomas Bakewell, Wm. M'Knight, James Dalzell, Henry Palmer, William Holmes, M. Whitmore, N. Voegtley, jr., George A. Berry, Dennis Leonard, John Bissell, Charles Hayes, T. W. Ricketson.

Exchange Bank.—James B. Murray, Alexander Nimick, David M'Candless, James H. Hays, B. L. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Pusey, H. Brady Wilkins, O. Ormsby Phillips, Thos. J. Hoskinson, John B. Canfield, John H. Shoenberger, Harvey Childs, John B. M'Cord.

Merchants and Manufacturers Bank.—H. L. Bollman, W. P. Baun, Wm. Barker, Walter Bryant, W. Cunningham, E. M. Fulton, R. H. Hartley, J. P. Tanner, R. B. Sterling.

Mechanics Bank.—Wm. B. Holmes, Alexander Gordon, Henry Hays, Thomas M'Kee, James J. Bennett, John J. House, George Wilson, James Gordon, C. Yeager.

Citizens Bank.—Francis Sellers, Springer Harbaugh, Jared M. Brush, John S. Willock, John S. Dilworth, George B. Jones, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds, Geo. Black, Geo. A. Berry, Thomas Faucett, William S. Bissell, George S, Head.

Allegheny Bank.—Wm. Bagaley, C. G. Hussey, R. T. Leech, R. J. Anderson, I. M. Pennock, M. K. Moorhead, D. R. Galway, C. W. Ricketson, Joshua Rhodes, Thomas S. Blair, Reese Owens.

Iron City Bank.—James M'Auley, Thomas Mc-Cance, Robert Robinson, George Albree, Porter Friend, John W. Chalfant, David M. Long, Andrew D. Smith, Henry Irwin, Daniel Euwer, William Frew, David Fitzimmons, (First Ward, Pittsburgh,) David Hostetter.

Western Insurance Company.—Reuben Miller, Jr., James McAuley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alexander Nimick, George Darsie, Chas. W. Ricketson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Logg, Rees J. Thomas, Benj. P. Bakewell, John R. McCune, Campbell B. Herron.

The sales of Copper Stocks at the Boston Exchange on last Thursday, were brisk and prices a shade higher. The following stocks were sold, in which many of our readers here are interested:

Bay State Mining Co.		110	25 00
100	$18 00	100 b 60	26 00
100 b 30	18 50	50 b 60	26 50
100	17 87	200	24 75
Minnesota Mining Co.		100 b 5	24 75
50	$68 00	Franklin Mining Co	
Quincy Mining Co.		1	$52 00
15	$87 00	100	51 25
50	86 75	50 b 60	52 50
Pittsburgh Mining Co.		Great West. Mining Co	
10	$79 00	50	$ 4 75
Toltec Mining Co.		Hancock Mining Co.	
100	$ 4 00	50	$13 00
100	4 18	150	13 12
300 b 60	4 50	250 b 60	13 75
200	4 25	Pewabic Mining Co.	
Copper Falls Mining Co		15	$62 50
75	$25 50		

Quite an improved feeling is manifested in financial and commercial circles in Boston, in consequence of the increasing ease in the money market. Stocks of most kinds are in better demand, and there is a lively disposition shown on the part of buyers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has decided to aid the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to the extent of one million of dollars.

Says the Nashville *Dispatch* of last Wednesday: There has been a rapid advance in Tennessee currency for the past few days, and especially in the notes of the Bank of Tennessee. Yesterday the brokers were free to offer seventy cents for the notes of that bank, and about one or two cents better for those of the Planters' and Union Banks. This advance is no doubt owing to trade having been in a measure reopened in Middle Tennessee. Cotton has been brought in, and large numbers of horses and mules are purchased for the Government. For these purchases Tennessee money is taken, at least in part, and thus the traders have been buying up Tennessee money. In addition to this, but little is offered for sale by our citizens. Most of this money which our brokers obtain is purchased in Louisville, and as the brokers here have no more to sell, we may look for a still further advance.

The Planters' and Union banks have taken an appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court, requiring them to pay specie with interest on notes of theirs which had been protested.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

Business was only moderately active yesterday. There was a fair local demand for most of the leading articles. The weather was pleasant for the season. The best news we have to report, however, is a rise of water in both rivers sufficient at least to send out from one to two millions of bushels of coal. This will not only be beneficial to us, but will be hailed with delight by our neighbors of Cincinnati and Louisville, and other points along the river. At Oil City the Allegheny had risen four feet; from Brownsville down it was rising steadily. At Connellsville, on the Youhiogheny, there was a rise of eighteen inches. On the wharf we noticed a good deal of activity. The steamers Le Clair and Emma Graham were busily engaged in unloading produce. The fine steamers Starlight, Nevada and Leonidas were loading for the lower ports. The tow-boats were all getting ready to leave as soon as the water would permit. We have no doubt but that business will now open up in earnest. Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The receipts yesterday by the river were large, and the market was dull. Some 4 bbls were disposed of on the wharf, in lots, at $2 @2 10@2 37½ per bbl.

CHEESE—We continue to notice a firm market. All good parcels that arrive find ready purchasers at full rates. We note 200 boxes W. R., in lots, at 13@13½c, and 40 boxes Hamburg at 14c.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a steady demand for good roll. We note sales of 1,200 lbs at 25@26c per lb; packed, 17@18c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was inactive; sales were few and far between, buyers did not seem anxious to operate. The stock in this market being limited, the holders were indifferent about parting with their stocks unless the full rates were obtained. The present rise in our rivers will doubtless have a favorable influence on the future receipts. Extra, we note sales of 220 bbls, from store, in lots, at $5 60@5 75; Extra Flour, sales 160 bbls at $6 00@6 75@6 80 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market was firm and will certainly continue so long as the demand exceeds the supply. Sales were made at the scales at $34@36 per ton.

GRAIN—The market was firm; the offerings yesterday were limited, and former prices well maintained. Among the sales were.

Barley—2,000 bush Spring at $1 35; Fall at $1 50 ₱ bush. The stock on hand is limited.

Wheat—Firm with a good demand; sales from wagon for Red $1 35; White, $1 36@1 40 ₱ bush.

Oats—Fair demand and sales regular at 75@76c.

Corn—In good demand; sales of Shelled at the depot, $1 10@1 12.

Rye—There being none in market we omit prices.

WHISKY—Dealers generally were asking higher figures; small sales of City Rectified were made at 61@62c ₱ gallon.

BUCHWHEAT FLOUR—Was dull; dealers decline paying the exorbitant rates demanded by holders.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm; small sales were made at former prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

The market remains dull, with more sellers than buyers. The fact is, there is too wide a range between the views of buyers and sellers; hence, until they can settle their little differances, transactions will be few and far between. For example, buyers only offer 43c ₱ gal for Refined, while holders demand 45c ₱ gal. There are but few transactions reported.

Crude—Sales were made at 15c; buyers offer 14½c, without packages. The exports since our last were—To New York, Refined 150 bbls; Crude 488 bbls; Tar 45 bbls. To Philadelphia—Refined 123 bbls; Naptha 129 bbls; Crude 388. To Baltimore—Refined 50 bbls; Crude 481 bbls. Shipped west—Per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Refined 709 bbls; Crude 9 bbls. The imports during the same period were large, viz: Per. A. V. R. R.—Refined 534 bbls; Crude 384 bbls. Per Allegheny river—Crude 2,909 bbls; Refined 79 bbls.

Refined—Dull, there being a wide difference between buyers and sellers. We note a sale of 60 bbls Free at 45c. Some dealers decline selling at these figures. Bonded nominal.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

FLOUR—$6 10@6 20 for extra State, $7 25@7 30 for extra Rhio; $7 35@9 25 trade brands. Closing quiet.

WHEAT—1c better; $1 34@1 38 Chicago Spring; $1 35@1 38 Mill Club; $1 39@1 42 Amber mill; $1 42@1 51 Winter Red Western.

BARLEY—in good demand and firm, at $1 40 @1 47 Canada East; $1 56@1 57 Canada West.

CORN—Chicago, shade firmer, with very moderate inquiry; $1 08 in store, $1 09 afloat.

WHISKEY—excited; 2@3c higher; 65@68; closing 67@68.

OATS—About 1c better, with a good business at 84½@85c.

WOOL—Firm.

PORK—A shade firmer at $16 50@16 63 for old mess; $18 50 for new mess.

MESS BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—A shade firmer at 7¼@7¾c for city.

LARD—Dull and unchanged.

[By Telegraph.]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

FLOUR—Steady

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.—Dressed Hogs—In better supply and more active. Sales were: 19, under 200 lbs, at $5; 13, averaging 200 lbs, at $5; 22, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4 50@5 50; 51 choice, averaging 180 lbs, at $5 50.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—Market slightly easier with break at both warehouses consisting of —— hhds, sales including 1 hhd manufacturing at $5 25; 3 do factory lugs at $7@$7 05; 22 do planters' lugs at $7 25@$10; 7 do common shipping leaf at $10 60@$14 65; 4 do medium do do at $15@$16 80; 2 do good do do at $17 20@$17 80; 1 do fine manufacturing leaf at $10; 18 do bids rejected; 4 boxes at $4 05@$7 65.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.—The demand is good and the market more active at a decline of 5c on yesterday's prices. There are a number of government contractors in the market, but they buy sparingly at extremely inside prices. The sales included a few hundred head at 1¢@2c for common; 2¼@3c for good packing; 2¾@3½c for government contractors grades, and 3¾@4¼c for shipping lots. The following were among the sales: 42 av'g 1,120 lbs at 3 12½.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET.—We have to note a better feeling in this market. Sales embrace the cargo of the bark Leighton, some 3,650 bags Rio, arrived since our last review, on terms not made public, and 2,000 bags fair to prime do, at 32@33 cents, transactions at the outside figure being light. The Government contract for 200,000 lbs Rio, packed in barrels, was awarded by the Commissary of Subsistence to this Department to a New York firm at $32 45 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock of Rio in first hands is quite light, but the trade are well supplied.

CHICAGO HOG MARKET.—There is no particular change to notice in the market. The bulk of the sales are at prices ranging from $4 20@4 80, gross. Thin and coarse grades range from $3 50@4. Choice corn-fed are quoted at $4 90@5. Sales to-day were:

61 averaging	260 lbs at		$4 80
105 "	300 "		4 80
156 "	224 "		4 55
105 "	249 "		4 50
344 "	234 "		4 50
305 "	205 "		4 30
102 "	244 "		4 25
242 "	207 "		4 20
65 "	175 "		4 15
45 "	281 "		3 85
8 "	196 "		3 50

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AT LAKE PORTS.—The following statement shows the receipt of flour and grain at the the undermentioned places, for the ending November 7:

Port	Flour bbls	Wheat bus	Corn bus
Chicago	29,518	226,116	141,288
Milwaukie	11,404	262,187	5,125
Toledo	33,278	291,667	24,173
Detroit	30,941	74,619	9,908
Cleveland		39,650	1,100
Total	105,156	1,003,839	188,004
Previous week	125,226	1,225,097	263,062
Port	Oats bus	Barley bus	Rye bus
Chicago	275,000	32,139	17,012
Milwaukie	20,353	7,528	5,047
Toledo	2,257	716	.....
Detroit	4,886	2,310	78
Cleveland	5,400	1,750	.....
Total	312,466	33,438	22,637
Previous week	425,820	67,674	38,417

—*Buffalo Express.*

Baltimore Sugar Market.

Sugars—A fair business has been done in all grades at more remunerative prices. Transactions embrace the cargo of the bark Jenny, 400 boxes Bahia, at 12 cts, and 212 hhds English Island at 12½c, all taken for refining; 80 hhds choice Porto Rico at 14¼c, 4 months; 150 hhds common to prime grocery do at 12¼@13⅞c, and 450 hhds and 50 bbls common to very prime Cuba at 12¼@13¼c ₱ lb. The bulk of the grocery Sugars was taken for western markets. Prices close firm as follows:

Cuba and E. I., com. to good refining	$12.00@12.50
" " " grocery	12.50@12.75
" " " to prime grocery	13.00@13.50
Porto Rico, common to good grocery	12.75@13.25
" prime to choice grocery	13.50@13.75
New Orleans, fair to prime	00.00@00.00

Refined Sugars—Prices have further advanced, and close firm with an upward tendency. The agents of the Maryland and Baltimore Steam Sugar Refineries are making deliveries at the following rates, viz:

Cut Loaf	17¼ cts. ₱ lb.
Extra Fine Powdered	17¼ " "
Crushed, Powd'd and Granulated	17 " "
SOFT CRUSHED.	
A White	16¾ cts. ₱ lb.
(A) "	16¾ " "
B "	16 " "
C Extra	15¾ " "
C Yellow	15½ " "
(C) "	15¼ " "

THE Nashville *Press* says: The receipts of Cotton were small, and the demand good. Sales of several small lots at 60@67 cents.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

Parkersburg.

Per Le Clair—W Day, 46 sks flax seed; Graham & Thomas' 300 bbls apples; J Neal, 110 bbls sundries; F Owens, 30 bbls apples; H Voight, 210 bbls apples; Murphy & Boggs, 1 do; Godfrey & Clarke, 873 bdls paper.

Zanesville.

Per Emma Graham—W Felaeus, 21 pkgs; J Mc Kelry, 2 horse; Atwell, Lee & Co, 10 doz brooms; John Hall & Co, 18 plow points; Markle & Co, 20 pkgs rags; G H Anderson, 7 pkgs; J Irwin, 50 empty carboys; H Woods, 3 pkgs; W J Meek, 5 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 12 pkgs; R E Sellens & Co, 2 do; Lonsigle, 143 oil bbls; H Williams, 100 bbls apples, 25 do cider; Graham & Thomas, 12 pkgs; 50 doz buckets; Edgerton & Stewart, 85 pkgs wooden ware; J C Tilton, 36 bbls oil; A Millikin, 22 pkgs; C F Klopper & Co, 12 do; Joshua Rhodes, 83 empty bbls; Wilson & McElroy, 35 pkgs; Lucesco Oil Co, 50 empty bbls; owners on board, 22 pkgs sundries; L H Voight, 103 pkgs sundries; Clarke & Co, 36 pkgs sundries 100 bbls flour, 10 sks rags, 25 sks wool.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Nov. 16.—J Rhodes, 201 bags barley; E D Dithridge, 200 pigs lead; Moorhead & Co, 6 tons metal; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; Head & Metzger, 27 doz brooms; J P Hanna, 2 hogs; Graff & Co, 1 stove bottom; S B & C P Markle, 49 sks rags, 1 sk books, W Burton, 1 keg; D Scull, 14 sks wool; J C Nelson, 80 sks flour; J Eichbaum, 2 trunks; D Hare 27 bbls cider; A R Bulger, 3 bales tow; Fackner & Irwin, 5 do do; A Holstein, 27 g hides; Culp & Shepperd 69 bbls apples; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 2 kgs h w; Howard & Co, 16 bgs rags; A Bailon, 25 bbls whiskey; M M'Culloch, 50 bbls do; Cook, Pettit & Co, 3 hhds meat; S Purcell, 50 bbls flour; E Heazleton, 20 bbls hominy; A Rordelhen, 1 bx cigars; Schmeertz & Blakely, 56 bbls oil; J Rubley, 2 bbls apples.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Nov. 16, 1863.—L H Voight & Co, 409 sks potatoes; Hartman & Bro, 74 bgs turnips, 78 do. corn; Wm Murphy, 9 rolls leather; Jno Miller, 1 rbl butter, 4 bgs onions, 1 sk feathers; Geiss & McCoy, 1 car castings; J & M McSteer, 7 bbls apples, 1 kg molasses, 1 bx sundries; John Dean, 1 bxs merchandise; R Robinson & Co, 2 bbls beans; A Lippard, 17 bbls apples, 3 do. eggs, 1 do. butter; Bingham, Sturgis & Co, 100 bbls flour, 17 sks seed; R T Kennedy & Bro, 148 sks wheat; John Herbert, 12 bbls apples; M B Suydam, 10 bgs seed; J F Atkerson, 12 bbls apples; McElroy & Co, 14 bdls brooms; A Frowenfeld, 5 bales wadding; McCullough & Co, 4 bbls seed; J Jacobs, 2 bbls butter, 1 bx tobacco; H Wallschmidt, 32 bbls cider; Noble & Angel, 96 bbls wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 139 sks ——; D S Clapp, 4 bbls apples, 1 kg vinegar.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R., Nov. 16, 1863.—W P Beck & Co, 8 bbls f seed; Jno Dunlap & Co, 1 bx machinery; Wilson, Carr & Co, 6 bble flour; R T Kennedy & Bro, 301 bush wheat; R E Sellers, 2 bxs mdse.

THE CALHOUN STATUE.—A paragraph has been the rounds of the papers, stating that the statue of Calhoun in Charleston had been destroyed by a shell from one of General Gilmore's batteries. The only statue of Calhoun in the city of Charlestonis that noble production of American genius "Calhoun, by Powers." It is a work that alone must immortalize the artist, if no other work of his hand survives. It is a colossal figure, standing upon a giant pedestal in the City Council Chamber, in a position, in a large and substantial structure, where it could not have been reached by a shell without demolishing the whole building. As we have no account of any injury to the City Hall, this work of art must be uninjured. The figure is in Roman vesture, and apparently in the act of speaking; the likeness is most perfect, and no one who has ever seen Calhoun in the Senate can stand before the statue without feeling as if he were in the presence of the great original.—*Louisville Journal.*

GOV. ANDREW'S proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26th as the day of Thanksgiving in Massachusetts, contains this passage: "Blending the temper of forgiveness with an unflinching integrity of purpose; weeping with the bereaved who mourn the beauty of our Israel slain upon our high places; but catching the sublime spirit of those who have sealed their testimony with their blood, may we fail not to implore on this, our annual festival, strength from above to exercise ourselves also in every heroic virtue for the vindication of right, and the overthrow of wrong."

At a Friends' Sunday School, a bright-looking little fellow was asked, "What is conscience?" He answered very properly, "An inward monitor." "And what is a monitor?" "Oh, one of the iron clads."

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H. KLEBER & BRO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS,
CARHART & NEEDHAM'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
No. 53 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

PIANOS.—The subscriber has just returned from Boston and New York, and he has the pleasure to announce that he has selected from the factories of Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, Hazelton Bros., W. P. Emerson, and others, a splendid assortment of
PIANOS,
embracing all styles of finish, from plain to extra carved. These instrumenis will arrive during this and the coming week, and the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them. Priced to suit all.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no11 **81 Wood street.**

DECKER'S PIANOS.—In speaking of Carl Anshutz's Concerts, in New York, the editor of the *Musical Review and World* makes the following remarks:
"The instruments used on this occasion were of a comparatively new firm, of the name of DECKER & BROTHERS, and gave very gratifying evidence of excellent workmanship, and powerful and brilliant tone. Decker's Pianos are undoubtedly the best manufactured now in this country."
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
oc31 **No. 51 Fifth street.**

N. SIEDLE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN SCEBBLER & SMITH'S
Pianos, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,
No. 183 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Pianos tuned, and Musical Instruments repaired. no4:2m

DRY GOODS.
J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 *PITTSBURGH.*

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.
H. J. LYNCH.

NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.
M. MENTZER.
No. 94 Market street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the most
Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
oc22:3m

SPARKLING MOSELLE—50 cases in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
oc1

BARKER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oc12 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double ob ject is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple article of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the word, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "thrust like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparations. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it for